

Attachment A – Audit of current initiatives and key actors involved in Post-Rio+20 green economy work

Table 1 – Summary of responses from UN agencies and other international organisations

Green Economy Deliverable	UN Agency/ Organisation	Summary of current and proposed initiatives and key/partners/actors
<p>66. a) Matching interested countries with the partners that are best suited to provide requested support;</p>	<p>UNEP</p>	<p>Partnership for Action on Green Economy - 2013-2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAGE (a Partnership for Action on Green Economy initiated by UNEP, the International Labour Organization, the Republic of Korea, the Millennium Institute, and other relevant UN agencies and stakeholders) will offer policy dialogues for high-level government officials committed to developing and implementing Green Economy policies. The policy dialogues will enable about 100 policy makers from both environment and finance ministries, and private sector representatives to exchange experience and best practices, while regional dialogues will bring together at least 30 government officials. Through policy dialogues and networking among countries and partners, PAGE will contribute to matching interested countries with those best suited to provide requested support. <p>Green Growth Knowledge Platform – GGKP (Global Green Growth Institute, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, United Nations Environment Programme, and World Bank)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Green Growth Knowledge Platform is a global network of researchers and development experts that identifies and addresses major knowledge gaps in green growth theory and practice. Through widespread consultation and world-class research, GGKP provides practitioners and policymakers with better tools to foster economic growth and implement sustainable development. As a global research and policy network, GGKP can help match countries and partners best suited to provide research and policy support. A full description of GGKP is presented below in Section e) “Existing and emerging platforms that contribute in this regard”.
	<p>UNDESA</p>	<p>UNDESA is a member of the UNDP-UNEP-DESA Green Economy Joint Programme (JP) which is responding to country demand in collaboration with sister agencies and partners. The JP works at the global, regional and national level to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> enhance political engagement and mobilize public support for post-Rio implementation; build capacities and strengthen advisory services on inclusive green economy policies, tools and measures; and promote integration of green economy themes as a key element of UN Country Team programming. <p>The JP is implemented in two phases. Phase one has supported Rio preparations and immediate post-Rio follow-up in 2012. Phase two runs from 2013-2014. The JP has an initial focus on: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Palestinian Territories, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda, and Yemen. The JP is supported by the Government of the Netherlands.</p> <p>With regard to a “brokering mechanism”, UNDESA also completed a paper in January 2012 entitled “A Green Economy Knowledge Sharing</p>

		Platform: exploring options” which outlined a proposal for a demand-driven brokering mechanism as a key structural component of a GE platform. Such a mechanism would support capacity development by matching ‘knowledge seekers’ with ‘knowledge providers’. The paper also summarises some existing examples of such international brokering mechanisms include the South-South Knowledge Exchange of the World Bank which supports the exchange of practitioner expertise between developing countries, and the WIPO Green platform, which facilitates green technology transfer.
	OECD	The Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) established by GGGI, OECD, UNEP, and World Bank may be able to facilitate a matching of countries interested in making progress on green growth and sustainable development with academic and other partners able to support these efforts. [see: www.greengrowthknowledge.org]
	UNFCCC	<p>The Conference of Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC, at its sixteenth session, decided to set up a registry to record nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) seeking international support, to facilitate the matching of finance, technology and capacity-building support with these actions, and to recognize other NAMAs. The COP, at its seventeenth session, decided to develop the registry as a dynamic, web-based platform. It requested the UNFCCC secretariat to develop a prototype of the registry by the thirty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 36) in order to present it to Parties for their consideration. At SBI 36 (May 2012), the UNFCCC secretariat presented the design of the prototype to the Parties.</p> <p>The deployment of the prototype is expected take place in November 2012. In meantime, in order to enable Parties and entities to submit NAMAs and information on support, the UNFCCC secretariat has put in place a webpage on early submission of information to the NAMA Registry Prototype (http://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/nama/items/6945.php).</p>
	UNOPS	<p>UNOPS developed a new platform of collaboration based on the “Climate Change - Infrastructure – Communities (CIC)” nexus to facilitate the design, and implementation of projects to respond to the demand of countries for support to address their increasing needs to build the resilience of infrastructure and communities to adapt to climate change.</p> <p>In this context, UNOPS has supported the efforts of 3 pilot countries (El Salvador, The Gambia and the Philippines) to prepare proposals that were discussed at a side event at Rio+20 co-organized by UNOPS and the 3 pilot countries. The event gave them the opportunity to share experience and knowledge to build the resilience of infrastructure and communities to adapt to climate change, and generate donor interest for new initiatives to address existing gaps. In close coordination with the 3 pilot countries, UNOPS will continue supporting resource mobilization and providing technical assistance to additional countries to replicate CIC related initiatives in Africa, Asia, and Latin America/Caribbean.</p>
	ADB	The Asian Development Bank’s (ADBs) long-term strategic framework 2008-2020 (Strategy 2020) identifies three strategic agendas for the Asia-Pacific region that are crucial to achieve poverty reduction and improve the quality of life for its people: inclusive economic growth,

	<p>environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration. Five core areas of interventions are also identified: (i) infrastructure; (ii) environment; (iii) regional cooperation and integration; (iv) finance sector development; and (v) education.</p> <p>As one of the three strategic agendas and one of the five core areas of ADB operations, environmental sustainability is increasingly integrated across Bank's operations and is an important part of the investment portfolio. In line with Strategy 2020, central emphasis is placed on climate change, livable cities and a range of complementary and supportive actions aiming at, among others, improving environmental governance, policies, knowledge and environmental management capacities at country, sub-regional and regional levels.</p> <p>In pursuing the green economy agenda, ADB programs are guided by the following operational objectives: (i) promoting transitions to sustainable infrastructure; (ii) improving natural resource management and maintaining ecosystem integrity; (iii) building sound environmental governance and management capacities (cross-cutting); and (iv) efforts to help countries of the region address the causes and consequences of climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Transport. On 20 June, during the Rio + 20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development ADB President announced, on behalf of eight Multilateral Development Banks, a <i>joint commitment to sustainable transport</i> to provide \$175 billion in loans and grants for transport initiatives in developing countries over the next 10 years. This support will increasingly be oriented towards transports that is accessible, affordable, efficient, financially sustainable, environment friendly, and safe. Focal areas for investments will include: environmentally sustainable transport, mobility, urban transport, green freight, railways, bus rapid transit, clean fuel, fuel economy, cycling and road safety. This is an important new initiative that will characterize ADB operations in the transport sector in the next ten years also in line with ADB's Sustainable Transport Initiative (STI). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Asian Sustainable Transport and Urban Development Program (ASTUD) builds on ADB's Sustainable Transport Initiative (STI) and seeks to support Asian cities to reduce GHG emissions and provide local co-benefits through sustainable low-carbon transport and urban development solutions. ASTUD will be a multi-tranche, multi-country program that provides an umbrella framework for a range of projects in Asia. Projects will be supported in Dhaka, Bangladesh; Ulaanbataar, Mongolia; and three smaller/medium-sized cities in the PRC. • ADB's Clean Energy Program seeks to increase regional energy efficiency in energy, transport and urban sectors; to adopt renewable energy sources; and to improve access to energy for the poor and remote regions - avoiding the use of traditional biomass. • The Water Financing Program seeks to expand ADB's investments in the water sector and aim to provide increased access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation and irrigation, reduce risks from floods, and improve water resources management in river basins. • The Cities Development Initiative for Asia assists Asian cities to identify and develop urban investment projects that emphasize urban environment improvement, urban poverty reduction and climate change mitigation or adaptation. • ADB assists DMCs in Climate Proofing Infrastructure (e.g. ports, roads, water supply and sanitation) to ensure they are not compromised by climate variability and change or by natural hazards.
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- The **Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities (CAI-Asia)** focuses on translating knowledge to policies and actions that reduce air pollution and GHG emissions from transport, energy, and other sectors.
- **Low Carbon Technology Exchange.** ADB is proposing an assisted broker model that will proactively identify partnerships between willing buyers and sellers of low-carbon technologies in order to facilitate their rapid transfer and diffusion in Asia and the Pacific.
- **Asia Climate Change and Clean Energy Venture Capital Initiative.** Supports an equity infusion to several venture capital funds to accelerate private sector-based innovation, transfer, and diffusion of climate change technologies.
- ADB supports the **Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN)** improve compliance with environmental laws in Asia through a regional exchange of innovative policies and practices.
- **Knowledge hubs.** ADB has been working for about a decade with its wide range of partners across Asia and the Pacific to build knowledge of the causes and impacts of climate change and how they can be combated.
- **Food Security and Agricultural Research Program .** Help address food security challenges due to market volatility, land and water shortages, climate change and slowing public investments in crop research and rural infrastructure
- **Asia and the Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN).** A regional knowledge hub aimed at building the climate resilience of vulnerable human system, ecosystem and economies through the mobilizations of knowledge and technologies to support adaptation capacity building, policy-setting, planning and practices (UNEP, IGE, AIT-UNEP RRCAP, ADB, SIDA and APN)
- **ADB-UNEP Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Centre (CTNFC)** seeks to accelerate the deployment of climate mitigation and adaptation technologies in developing countries in Asia and the Pacific. Within ADB, a pilot center will support investment facilitation and a marketplace for low-carbon technologies. UNEP will handle network development and facilitation and establishment of enabling policies. Practical experience acquired through this project will assist in pilot testing technology transfer and finance mechanisms, and will provide valuable opportunities for south-south collaboration.
- **ADB-UNDP Climate Resilient Infrastructure Planning in the Northern Mountains of Viet Nam:** ADB with the Government of Viet Nam are currently implementing the Sustainable Rural Infrastructure Development Project in Northern Mountain Provinces (SRIDP). The project aims to increase access to and use of priority rural infrastructure by the poor and ethnic minorities. The project will provide additional technical assistance to assess the impacts of climate change in the northern mountains; and will test measures to increase the climate resilience of rural roads, irrigation schemes and river embankments. At the site level, ADB will help to demonstrate low cost climate resilience measures such as bioengineering, while at the national and provincial levels UNDP will support infrastructure development planning; technical guideline preparation and capacity development to increase understanding about climate risks and promote climate resilience for rural infrastructure.
- **Heart of Borneo Initiative (HOB):** ADB is developing a project on the sustainable management of forest resources and biodiversity in the HOB, linking resources from ADB, the GEF, and the Forest Investment Program. The project will work with the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry, and will assist in developing livelihood opportunities for forest dependent communities and will establish sustainable financing mechanisms. Support will also be provided on the development and coordination of the HOB trilateral cooperation process between Brunei, Indonesia, and Malaysia.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Coral Triangle Initiative launched by the six countries in 2007—Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste—aims to preserve and manage the region's marine resources. ADB is working with partners such as the Governments of Australia, the United States, UNDP, FAO, the World Bank to support a the implementation of plans of action to protect sustainably manage an area known as the “Amazon of the Seas.” • ADB supports the Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN) improve compliance with environmental laws in Asia through a regional exchange of innovative policies and practices (USAID, USEPA, ADB and others). • The Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities (CAI-Asia) focuses on translating knowledge to policies and actions that reduce air pollution and GHG emissions from transport, energy, and other sectors.
	UNDP	<p>UNDP Co-Chairs the undg Task Team on Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change and Rio+20 and in this function is supporting its on-going work aimed at responding to UN Country Team and their host government’s demands as they relate to inclusive green economy. The proposed upcoming work plan for the undg Task Team includes a mapping of requests that agencies are receiving from UNCTs and/or countries on inclusive green economy.</p> <p>UNDP is also involved in the ongoing work of the Environment Management Group’s (EMG) Issues Management Group (IMG) on Green Economy.</p> <p>In some instances, country requests may come to UNDP through its existing country level programming under multilateral trust funds such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Multilateral Fund for the Protection of the ozone Layer (MP-MLF). In such cases, UNDP works with partners, as required, to provide the needed expertise and assist countries develop the requested programmes.</p>
	ESCWA	ESCWA Technology Centre is working on South-South cooperation including transfer of green technologies.
<i>b) Toolboxes and/or best practices in applying policies on green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication at all levels;</i>	UNEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytical studies on fiscal policy reforms focusing on key sectors (in cooperation with Ministries of Finance, IMF) • Analytical studies on innovation policy for low-cost technologies in need for LDCs (in cooperation with National institutes) • Policy guidelines on the development and application of Green Economy indicators at the country level (in cooperation with National statistical departments, UNSD, Eurostat) • Guidance and policy support to facilitate the adoption of Sustainable Procurement Practices in public and private sectors. • Targeted training for policy makers and private sector: The Capacity Building programme of PAGE proposes 15 global training programmes, 60 national programmes, 8 online training courses and 14 webinars developed and implemented enhancing the skills of about 6,000 policy makers, technical staff, and private sector representatives enhanced for policy formulation, implementation and monitoring at the national level. • The Global Training Facility: Through UNEP Finance Initiative, this initiative will help provide banks with the capacity to properly manage sustainability issues and play their role in the transition to a more sustainable economic model. It aims to train over 3,700 banking sector professionals by the end of 2013 and over 5,600 by the end of 2015.

	UNDESA	<p>A component of the UNDP-UNEP-DESA Green Economy Joint Programme is focused on “unpacking the green economy toolkit”. UNDESA has also provided input into the joint OECD, World Bank and UN report released in 2012 entitled “Incorporating Green Growth and Sustainable Development Policies into Structural Reform Agendas” prepared for the G20, which includes an outline for a green growth toolkit.</p> <p>Following up from the Rio+20 negotiations on green economy, UNDESA is currently finalising a series of short green economy “guidebook” papers, which provide a brief background and history on green economy and related concepts such as green growth and low-carbon development, an overview of green economy policy measures cited in recent publications, and a review of recent national green economy strategies. These will be published on the green economy section of the new Sustainable Development Knowledge Portal.</p>
	OECD	<p>The OECD has developed or is developing a number of relevant toolboxes and highlighted best practices by countries, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Growth Strategy (OECD, 2011) • Green Growth Policy Toolkit (OECD, 2011) • Green Growth and Developing Countries: A report being developed, in partnership between the OECD and the Global Green Growth Institute (forthcoming 2012). • Green Growth and Agriculture: new work will elaborate key elements of the OECD Green Growth Strategy underpinning green growth for the agriculture sector; to contribute to the refinement of the OECD Green Growth Toolkit. This is a follow-up an initial OECD, 2011 report on this issue. • Green Growth and Energy (OECD & IEA, 2011) • The OECD country policy reviews (see below). <p>Existing OECD toolboxes and analyses are available at www.oecd.org/greengrowth.</p>
	UNOPS	<p>Procurement and infrastructure are central to UNOPS mandate, expertise, and experience. Therefore, and in keeping with Rio+20 outcomes, UNOPS plans to further develop methodologies, toolboxes, and best practices building on previous work including: implementation of the Sustainable United Nations (SUN) procurement guidelines which led UNOPS and UNEP to work together to develop training material and deliver training courses in Africa and Latin America; and the promotion of model sustainable infrastructure such as the construction of the UN Regional Hub in Panama which UNOPS is managing on behalf of 16 participating UN agencies, programmes, and funds. In addition, through the partnership with the Chartered Institute of Purchasing and Supply (UK), UNOPS will continue developing capacity building tools for individuals and government institutions in developing countries in procurement and supply chain management to lead to the issuing of CIPS certificates.</p>
	WTO	<p>The WTO Agreements form a toolbox of rules and principles that aim overall at ensuring that measures with a trade impact taken for a legitimate purpose, including green economy policies, do not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade. A stable and predictable system for international trade is beneficial for promoting investment, innovation and technological change – all of which are vital for sustainable development and the transition to a green economy. In this regard, the</p>

		<p>fundamental principles of non-discrimination and transparency, which underpin all WTO agreements, offer a framework for ensuring predictability and fair implementation of measures that address environmental concerns. The rules and transparency mechanisms of the multilateral trading system can make a key contribution to minimize the risk of tensions and to ensure that open trade continues to support efforts to bring about a green economy.</p>
	<p>ADB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADB-UNEP Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Centre (CTNFC) seeks to accelerate the deployment of climate mitigation and adaptation technologies in developing countries in Asia and the Pacific. Within ADB, a pilot center will support investment facilitation and a marketplace for low-carbon technologies. UNEP will handle network development and facilitation and establishment of enabling policies. Practical experience acquired through this project will assist in pilot testing technology transfer and finance mechanisms, and will provide valuable opportunities for south–south collaboration. • Sustainable Transport. On 20 June, during the Rio + 20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development ADB President announced, on behalf of eight Multilateral Development Banks, a <i>joint commitment to sustainable transport</i> to provide \$175 billion in loans and grants for transport initiatives in developing countries over the next 10 years. This support will increasingly be oriented towards transports that is accessible, affordable, efficient, financially sustainable, environment friendly, and safe. Focal areas for investments will include: environmentally sustainable transport, mobility, urban transport, green freight, railways, bus rapid transit, clean fuel, fuel economy, cycling and road safety. This is an important new initiative that will characterize ADB operations in the transport sector in the next ten years also in line with ADB’s Sustainable Transport Initiative (STI). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Asian Sustainable Transport and Urban Development Program (ASTUD) builds on ADB’s Sustainable Transport Initiative (STI) and seeks to support Asian cities to reduce GHG emissions and provide local co-benefits through sustainable low-carbon transport and urban development solutions. ASTUD will be a multi-tranche, multi-country program that provides an umbrella framework for a range of projects in Asia. Projects will be supported in Dhaka, Bangladesh; Ulaanbataar, Mongolia; and three smaller/medium-sized cities in the PRC. • The Safeguard Policy Statement approved in July 2009 strengthens protections already in place on the environment, involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples. • Adaptation knowledge products/resources that have been completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Climate Risk and Adaptation in the Electric Power Sector http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/2012/climate-risks-adaptation-power-sector.pdf ○ Adaptation to Climate Change: The Case of a Combined Cycle Power Plant http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/2012/climate-change-combined-cycle-power-plant.pdf ○ Sector Briefing on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation http://www.adb.org/publications/series/climate-change-sector-briefs ○ Guidelines for Climate Proofing Investments in the Transport Sector: Road Infrastructure Projects http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/guidelines-climate-proofing-roads.pdf • Forthcoming adaptation knowledge resources:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Guidelines for Climate Proofing Investments in Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Security ○ Guidelines for Climate Proofing Investments in the Energy Sector ○ Economics of Climate Change Adaptation ○ Lessons Learned Report under RETA 6420 ○ Guidelines for Climate Proofing Investments in Water Supply and Sanitation ○ Guidelines for Climate Proofing Investments in Water Resources ○ Guidelines for Climate Proofing Investments in the Health Sector ○ Guidelines for Climate Proofing Investments in the Urban Development Sector
	UNESCAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Publication of “Low carbon Green Growth Roadmap for Asia and the Pacific” (April 2012) including its Annex with Fact Sheets ● Training of trainers toolbox, including virtual library and on-line e-learning courses on low carbon green growth roadmap, fundamentals of green growth, liveable cities, sustaining growth (on-going)
	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNDP contributed to: ● The G20 Toolkit on Inclusive Green Growth Tools, developed in a collaborative effort by the African Development Bank, UN, the OECD, and the World Bank (2012); ● G20 Toolkit on Incorporating Green Growth into Structural Reform Agendas (2012). ● UNDP produced the following report for Rio+20: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “Comparative Experience: Examples of inclusive green economy approaches in UNDPs support to countries” (2012); ● UNDP is expected, amongst others, to produce the following reports on best practices in applying policies on Green Economy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “Green Economy and Poverty Reduction” (expected 2013); ○ Impact and lessons learned in over 20 counties working on the Poverty-Environment nexus (expected 2013); ○ Lessons learned on the MDG Acceleration Framework and potential applications beyond 2015 (expected 2013).
	World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● At the request of the G-20 Development Working Group, the World Bank, together with the African Development Bank, OECD, and UN, is working to deliver a non-prescriptive, voluntary toolkit of policy options for inclusive green growth, and to promote its implementation as appropriate. A preliminary version was delivered at the G-20 Leaders Summit in Los Cabos, Mexico in June 2012. The participating organizations are working during the remainder of the Mexico’s G-20 presidency to finalize the toolkit, including integration of new or better tools on energy, water, and climate change. They are also discussing how to disseminate the toolkit and transform it into a living document, possibly to be hosted by the Green Growth Knowledge Platform or one of its affiliated programs. Conversations are also ongoing with G-20 members (especially the Government of Germany) on next steps for the toolkit. ● The World Bank is a member of the Green Growth Best Practice initiative’s Steering Committee. The initiative seeks to improve the quality of green growth planning and implementation through amalgamating, analyzing, and actively drawing and sharing best practices from global experience to date. It will operate from September 2012 through February 2014 as an Affiliated Program of the Green Growth Knowledge Platform, of which the World Bank is a founding partner.

	<p>UNHABITAT</p>	<p>The <i>Urban Patterns for a GE</i> series highlights how cities and city-regions can employ sustainable patterns for a green economy, and aims to inspire city managers to collaborate with experts and interest groups across disciplines and sectors to promote human and environmental prosperity. Agglomeration advantages allow cities to deliver innovation and accommodate population at relatively low per capita costs and environmental impact. Cities therefore constitute a key lever in the transition to a green economy, and these guides focus on those specific levers: urban ecosystems, urban density, urban infrastructure and urban competitiveness.</p> <p>Each guide contains a selection of case studies from around the world that demonstrate how cities have approached sustainability challenges in a manner befitting the realities of their unique context. Showcasing a wide range of options, the case studies are not aimed at prescribing solutions, but rather inspiring the considered development of contextually relevant approaches in other cities.</p> <p>At Rio+20 the guides were well received by policy makers and practitioners from a diverse range of member states and cities. More recently, at the Sixth World Urban Forum in Naples, UN-Habitat presented the guides in a session with the International Resource Panel’s Cities Working Group. (That session also launched <i>City-Level Decoupling: Urban Resource Flows and the Governance of Infrastructure Transitions</i>, which also may be of interest to this IMG).</p> <p>Moving forward, a Chinese university has translated <i>Urban Patterns for a Green Economy</i> into Chinese for local distribution. UN-Habitat is also following up on several early expressions of interest in using these guides, from countries such as China, Mexico, Ecuador and Uganda.</p> <p>The four guides can be directly downloaded here:</p> <p>Working with Nature: http://www.uncsd2012.org/content/documents/499Urban%20Patterns%20For%20A%20Green%20Economy%20-%20Working%20With%20Nature.pdf</p> <p>Leveraging Density: http://www.uncsd2012.org/content/documents/501Urban%20Patterns%20For%20A%20Green%20Economy%20-%20Leveraging%20Density.pdf</p> <p>Optimizing Infrastructure: http://www.uncsd2012.org/content/documents/500Urban%20Patterns%20For%20A%20Green%20Economy%20-%20Optimizing%20Infrastructure.pdf</p>
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	ESCWA	<p>ESCWA will be implementing a Development Account Project on “Building capacities in developing appropriate green technologies for improving the livelihood of rural communities in the Arab region” with the objective of building capacity in member countries to mainstream pro-poor green technology initiatives into programmes and policies to enhance livelihoods in rural communities.</p>
<i>c) Models or good examples of policies on green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;</i>	UNEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP “Green Economy Success Stories” (available online): is a collection of policies and practices from a range of countries and a variety of sectors, that have proven to be effective in advancing sustainable development objectives and portraying tools employed, factors of success and lessons learned. • UNEP “Green Economy Advisory Services Country Pages”: present a range of initiatives by Member States with respect to development strategies, policies and programmes that provide elements of a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. Such “Country Pages” have been produced for over 20 countries for which UNEP is implementing national green economy advisory services. • Creating national green economy inter-ministerial committees: The establishment of inter-ministerial committees bringing together ministries of environment, economy, development, planning and other sectoral agencies has proven effective in fostering a common dynamics within government to support green economy related policies and facilitate the coordination and joint ownership of initiatives. • Fostering multi-stakeholder dialogue and consultation on green economy: Through national green economy workshops organised to date in over 30 countries around the world, platforms for dialogue, local engagement and ownership have been created to help countries successfully articulate policies with the support of all actors and stakeholders.
	UNDESA	<p>In the lead up to Rio+20, UNDESA developed an online green economy policy map and database which incorporates over 300 examples of green economy policies, practices and initiatives. The map and database can be queried by keyword and can also be searched by type of policy, geographic scope and priority target sector. The database is dynamic and user generated, and any member state or organisation of the UNCS D can upload their policy or practice through an online form. The policy map will be integrated into the green economy section of the new Sustainable Development Knowledge Portal.</p> <p>UNDESA has recently undertaken a review of a handful of national green economy strategies and a summary will be released as part of its green economy guidebook series on the Sustainable Development Knowledge Portal.</p>
	OECD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OECD multilateral policy surveillance as reflected in the OECD annual report on “Going for Growth” : work is underway to mainstream

		<p>green growth analysis and policy recommendations into multilateral surveillance Going for Growth exercise, including analysis of the effects of environmental regulations on productivity growth, and analysis of sources, potential and uses of green tax revenues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country reviews undertaken by OECD of developed and emerging economies highlight a number of good examples of green growth policies, including the following peer review exercises: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ OECD country Economic Surveys: Mainstreaming of green growth analysis and policy recommendations into country-specific surveillance by making green growth issues, indicators and policies part of the standard content of OECD Economic Surveys. ○ OECD Environmental Performance Reviews: Mainstreaming of green growth analysis and policy recommendations into country-specific environmental performance reviews. ○ OECD Investment Policy Reviews: inclusion of green investment chapters • Green Growth in Eastern Europe, Caucasus, and Central Asia (EECCA): Providing support to 12 EECCA region countries in the areas e.g. environmental fiscal reform, regulatory and other incentives for green investment, capacity building for green public budgets. • OECD Employment Outlook: Monitoring developments in the measurements of green jobs and country employment measures and initiatives to promote sustainable green growth. • Cities and Green Growth: A series of case studies on the implementation of the national green growth strategies in urban areas, including in a number of OECD countries and China. • Political Economy of Environmental Taxes: Analysis of the political economy challenges that have limited greater deployment of environmental taxes; analysis of country experiences of what works and how reforms have addressed challenges like distributional and competitiveness impacts. • Engaging the private sector in financing climate change action: Analyses of climate and investment policies for climate-friendly infrastructure; the role of pension funds in financing green growth; defining and measuring green FDI. • Eco-innovation and green entrepreneurship: Analysis of eco-innovation and green entrepreneurship and on diffusion and adoption by SMEs of environmental technologies and sustainable practices. • Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and the Diffusion of Green Technologies and Innovation: Empirical work on the relation between IP instruments (patents, trademarks etc) and the diffusion of green innovations as well as policy analysis to identify good policy practices to use the IP system to accelerate green tech and innovation.
	UNOPS	<p>UNOPS developed a new sustainability policy launched at Rio+20 which is designed to ensure economic, social, and environmental sustainability in all projects/programs UNOPS is involved in, especially in its two main focus areas of sustainable procurement and sustainable infrastructure.</p>

	ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heart of Borneo Initiative (HOB): ADB is developing a project on the sustainable management of forest resources and biodiversity in the HOB, linking resources from ADB, the GEF, and the Forest Investment Program. The project will work with the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry, and will assist in developing livelihood opportunities for forest dependent communities and will establish sustainable financing mechanisms. Support will also be provided on the development and coordination of the HOB trilateral cooperation process between Brunei, Indonesia, and Malaysia. • The Greater Mekong Subregion Core Environment Program (CEP) and its flagship Biodiversity Conservation Corridor Initiative (BCI) aims to mainstreaming environmental considerations into key GMS development sectors such as tourism, transport and energy and promoting local livelihood and conservation activities with high value biodiversity landscapes. • The Coral Triangle Initiative launched by the six countries in 2007—Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste—aims to preserve and manage the region's marine resources. ADB is working with partners such as the Governments of Australia, the United States, UNDP, FAO, the World Bank to support a the implementation of plans of action to protect sustainably manage an area known as the “Amazon of the Seas.” • ADB’s Poverty and Environment Program aims to accelerate learning about poverty-environment linkages and effective approaches for poverty reduction. • Sustainable Transport. On 20 June, during the Rio + 20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development ADB President announced, on behalf of eight Multilateral Development Banks, a <i>joint commitment to sustainable transport</i> to provide \$175 billion in loans and grants for transport initiatives in developing countries over the next 10 years. This support will increasingly be oriented towards transports that is accessible, affordable, efficient, financially sustainable, environment friendly, and safe. Focal areas for investments will include: environmentally sustainable transport, mobility, urban transport, green freight, railways, bus rapid transit, clean fuel, fuel economy, cycling and road safety. This is an important new initiative that will characterize ADB operations in the transport sector in the next ten years also in line with ADB’s Sustainable Transport Initiative (STI). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian Sustainable Transport and Urban Development Program (ASTUD) builds on ADB’s Sustainable Transport Initiative (STI) and seeks to support Asian cities to reduce GHG emissions and provide local co-benefits through sustainable low-carbon transport and urban development solutions. ASTUD will be a multi-tranche, multi-country program that provides an umbrella framework for a range of projects in Asia. Projects will be supported in Dhaka, Bangladesh; Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia; and three smaller/medium-sized cities in the PRC. <p>In addition to the above information, the following are some ADB knowledge products that relate to green economy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Green Growth, Resources and Resilience, Published in February 2012, this report was released in a time where governments and stakeholders were preparing for the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD). The report provides new insights into Asian and Pacific resource use trends and outlines key actions, including reforming economic incentives and promoting more inclusive and adaptive governance approaches, that governments can pursue to help bring economic growth strategies in closer alignment with the objective of sustainable development. It also provides examples of strategies for improving resilience to help deal
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		<p>with the increasing levels of risk faces by societies and economies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Ecological Footprint and Investment in Natural Capital in Asia and the Pacific. Published in partnership WWF, this report provides examples of promising approaches for sustainably managing natural capital in Asia and the Pacific, based on experiences from a number of important regional cooperation initiatives that demonstrate the commitment of the participating governments to protecting the integrity of natural ecosystems while improving livelihoods and reducing poverty. 3. Asia 2050: Realizing the Asian Century. Intended for policy makers, top business leaders and key opinion makers within Asia, the study offers a long-term perspective of the Asia region as a whole as opposed to the more common approach that delivers a short- to medium-term perspective of selected countries, subregions or issues. 4. Paths to 2015: MDG Priorities in Asia and the Pacific. The Asia-Pacific MDG Report 2010/11, Launched at the World Poverty Summit in New York, is the fifth in the series published by ESCAP, ADB and UNDP on MDG achievement provides a resource which policy makers, development practitioners and other stakeholders should find useful in addressing the remaining challenges in achieving the MDGs. 5. Environment Program: Greening Growth in Asia and the Pacific .Presents a snapshot of the Asian Development Bank’s (ADB) environmental strategies, programs, initiatives, partnerships, and a range of activities that demonstrate ADB’s commitment to support environmentally sustainable growth in Asia and the Pacific—a strategic agenda of ADB’s Strategy 2020. 6. Women and Labour Markets in Asia: Rebalancing for Gender Equality Provides an overview and trend analysis of available information on where and how women work, and under what conditions, before, during and after the recent crisis as well as in the current recovery. 7. Comprehensive Action Plans of the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion: A Priority Seascape of the Coral Triangle Initiative. Includes business plans and cost estimates to implement the three action plans developed from the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion Conservation Plan. 8. Access to Justice for the Urban Poor: Toward Inclusive Cities suggests solutions that can be built into the design of urban development projects undertaken by the Asian Development Bank to address the common problems and grievances of the urban poor, and to improve urban governance overall. 9. Accounting for Health Impacts of Climate Change. Aims to improve the understanding of the human health dimensions of climate change and how projects in areas other than health, such as agriculture, water financing programs, and disaster risk reduction need to account explicitly for the health impacts of their interventions. 10. Buyer, Regulator, and Enabler: The Government’s Role in Ecosystem Services Markets. Aims to provide insights for policy makers in the People’s Republic of China in the development of a national eco-compensation policy framework, this paper discusses the public sector’s role in payments for ecological services internationally. 11. ADB Climate Change Programs: Facilitating Integrated Solutions in Asia and the Pacific. Through more than 275 project interventions, upgrading investments totaling more than \$17 billion, ADB is currently assisting in worldwide efforts to address climate change, and move Asia and the Pacific onto a more inclusive and environmentally sustainable growth path.
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	UNESCAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of “Low carbon Green Growth Roadmap for Asia and the Pacific” (April 2012) including its Annex with Fact Sheets • On-line e-learning facility for Green Growth Capacity Development Programme, serving as Knowledge Platform and on-line community for best practices. (on-going)
	UNDP	<p>UNDP's overall goal is to support developing countries in the transformational economic shifts required to move to low-emission, climate resilient development, including making informed investment decisions to address climate change and confront biodiversity and ecosystem loss that also support achievement of the MDGs and poverty reduction. Vulnerable groups and groups with low adaptive capacities form the priority target groups for UNDP support, namely LDCs and SIDS.</p> <p>Green economy policy instruments are embedded in a number of UNDP's projects and programmes, including its GEF and MP-MLF portfolios.</p>

The following tentative overview of UNDP’s support for green economy policy instruments can be provided, while noting that UNDP’s reporting is not structured around green economy policy instruments and that UNDP is a highly decentralized organization with the bulk of work taking place in 161 countries in response to country demands (www.gef.org):

I. Planning, Strategies and Assessments: integration of environmental and social concerns in development planning and budgets, which includes strategy design and assessments within and across sectors and through engagement with stakeholder groups and partners. This includes technical and financial support for visioning and diagnostics, goal setting, feasibility analysis, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation across several green economy areas including the poverty-environment nexus, sustainable livelihoods, biodiversity, energy, food security, health, integrated water and natural resource management, climate change adaptation, and green national accounting. Examples include:

- UNDP, in collaboration with UNEP, support to integrate pro-poor environmental sustainability issues into national development strategies, plans, and budget processes (22 countries under the **Poverty Environment Initiative**, www.unpei.org).
- To date, more than 700 regional, national and local **Human Development Reports (HDRs)** have been produced which – linked to extensive media coverage and civil society campaigns – have helped shift budget priorities, pass new legislation, increase aid, facilitate better use of data, and focus attention on topics central to greening economies. . UNDP is also working through its human development reports and indices to help develop measurement frameworks that “move beyond GDP” (www.hdr.undp.org);
- UNDP support for **Green Low Emission Climate Resilient Development Strategies (LECRDS)** aiming at enabling countries to make informed policy and investment decisions, that reduce GHG emissions, conserve biodiversity, reduce poverty, are inclusive, create new employment opportunities and green jobs and move societies towards long term sustainability (http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/focus_areas/climate_strategies.html);
- UNDP support for integrated and comprehensive adaptation actions and resilience plans and biodiversity management strategies, and ensuring that national development processes incorporate climate change risks and opportunities to secure development gains under a changing climate (20 countries under the **Africa Adaptation Programme**, www.undp-aap.org);
- UNDP has for several decades provided policy and planning support for scaling up energy access, increasing the share of renewables and improving energy efficiency, including recently through the **Secretary General’s Sustainable Energy for All Programme (SE4All)** (www.undp.org/energy);
- UNDP has 21 years of experience as an implementing agency of the **Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MP-MLF)**. UNDP has implemented 2,176 projects in 105 countries and has provided \$616 million in grant financing to recipient enterprises and governments, with significant co-financing by the recipients. This is UNDP’s largest involvement with the private sector – both large scale and small-scale – and has helped protect jobs and sustainable livelihoods for hundreds of SMEs. UNDP’s MP-MLF programme is assisting five countries (Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, India, and Pakistan) in the technological transition to ozone-friendly and affordable alternatives in the use of Metered Dose inhalers, which relieve and prevent asthma attacks. The national adoption of these alternatives is reducing the burden on national health budgets, increasing worker and

		<p>student productivity, and at the same time protecting the national ozone layer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP's Water Governance Programme is working with over 50 countries, including all Small Island Developing States, supporting development and implementation of IWRM plans in the context of national development strategies. More information can be found on WaterWiki (www.waterwiki.net); • UNDP has organized a series of global, regional and national dialogues, consultations and workshops to map experiences/demand and share good practices on green economy and related sustainable development and poverty reduction approaches. These include support with DESA to over 80 countries to organize multi-stakeholder consultations and national Rio+20 reports (http://www.uncsd2012.org/nationalpreparations.html, 2012) as well as related advisory services through the UNDP-UNEP-DESA Joint Programme "Supporting a Green Economy Transition in Developing Countries and LDCs: Building towards Rio +20 and Beyond" (http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/JXA00, 2012-ongoing). • UNDP support for Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs), e.g. http://www.unece.org/ab/env/eia/welcome.html; • Support to strengthen green economy-governance capacities around the use of ICT, public participation, sustainable urban management, service delivery, local governments, and reducing corruption in natural resources/extractive industries; <p>II. Economic incentives: subsidies phase out, tax credits or feed-in tariffs for renewable power. Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP helps countries remove barriers to developing markets for renewable energies with support from the GEF, where this is cost-effective, and helps to create enabling policy frameworks, build the capacity for understanding and using the technologies, and establish financial mechanisms to make renewable energy more affordable, including feed-in tariffs (http://www.thegef.org/gef/project_list). • UNDP helps partner countries to develop sustainable value chains and access new markets for commodities and wild resources (medicinal plants, fruits, nuts and other produce) harvested sustainably, so as to conserve biodiversity while developing livelihoods. <p>III. Economic/fiscal measures: taxes on CO₂, other emissions, fuels, water. Revenue spent pro-poor. Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for Environmental Fiscal Reform through the Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) in countries such as Burkina Faso and Uganda www.unpei.org. <p>IV. Regulation and standards: energy efficiency standards, bio-fuel standards and electricity market regulation; sustainable (also socially) forest management and biodiversity and natural resource use regulations and enforcement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the GEF portfolio, UNDP supports regulatory reform and codes under programmes addressing renewable energy needs as well as energy efficiency needs and sustainable buildings (http://web.undp.org/gef/). Assistance is also being provided to Governments in the development of regulations and standards for the control of PCB and other chemical wastes, thereby safeguarding worker health. • Under the PEI portfolio, waste management programmes have helped governments develop regulations and standards for worker exposure to toxic and chemical wastes, thereby reducing pollution and safeguarding health.
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- Support to countries to develop **Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, National Adaptation Plans (NAMAs and NAPs), Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV)**, and costing exercises of National Biodiversity Action Plans;
- Support for *SEA* legislation in various countries.

V. Market-based measures and ecosystem-based solutions: green certificates and emissions trading; pro-poor and otherwise inclusive payments for ecosystems services, as well as pro-poor and inclusive wetland restoration and banking, protected areas, land-use planning and management, including agricultural practices. Examples:

- A number of examples of UNDP support for market-based instruments can be found in *UNDP's biodiversity portfolio*. The objective of UNDP's biodiversity work is maintaining and enhancing the beneficial services provided by natural ecosystems in order to secure livelihoods, food, water and health security, reduce vulnerability to climate change, sequester carbon, and avoid greenhouse gas emissions. UNDP's biodiversity portfolio includes projects funded by the [Global Environment Facility \(GEF\)](#) and the [GEF Small Grants Programme \(SGP\)](#), the [Equator Initiative](#) and the [International Climate Initiative](#).
- The UNDP **Green Commodities Facility (GCF)** is a public-private partnership that will scale up existing programmes targeting market barriers to the production and sale of sustainably produced commodities. Green commodities eligible for GCF funding are sourced and produced to minimize negative impacts in either bulk-traded goods or specialized niche varieties. Commodities currently included are cocoa, coffee, cotton and tuna (<http://europeandcis.undp.org/lowcarbon/show/6E5D9760-F203-1EE9-B68A20B00E49FB21>). Market-based approaches to the green economy are another important part of this support, which often is the most successful long-term sustainable interventions, e.g. payment for ecosystem services (PES) related to the biodiversity and ecotourism sectors.
- The **MDG Carbon Facility** offers a comprehensive package of project development services for developing greenhouse gas emission reduction projects and bringing them to market. The Facility works with projects in a wide range of sectors and in locations across the world, leveraging the UNDP's global presence and environmental expertise (<http://www.mdgcarbonfacility.org/>).
- The joint FAO-UNDP-UNEP **UN-REDD Programme** brings together technical teams from around the world to help develop analyses and guidelines on issues such as measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of carbon emissions and flows, ensuring forests continue to provide multiple benefits for livelihoods and the environment, and supporting the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society at all stages of the design and implementation of REDD+ strategies and related investments that catalyze shifts to a green economy. The UN-REDD Programme also seeks to build consensus and knowledge about REDD+, to ensure a REDD+ mechanism is included in a post-2012 climate change agreement (<http://www.un-redd.org/>).
- Through support from the **UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme** (12,000 grants in 122 countries) a number of green economy approaches have proven successful at the community level, and sustainable livelihoods have been an entry-point to actively engage communities in green economy development processes. Examples are certification and revenue generation on the basis of local produce (<http://sgp.undp.org/index.cfm?module=ActiveWeb&page=WebPage&s=AboutSGP>).
- A number of UNDP **Drylands Development Centre projects** support payments for environmental services

		http://www.undp.org/drylands/pay-environment-services.html).
	ESCWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESCWA is preparing a publication on Monitoring the Transition to the Green Economy in the Arab Region with a focus on SMEs. The study will provide information on progress achieved by MCs in the transition to a green economy in the Arab Region. (Dec 2013) • ESCWA is preparing a publication on Green Value Chains due in June 2014. • Both the publication will be followed by an Expert Group Meeting
	WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO's Health in the Green Economy sector briefings examine the health impacts of climate change mitigation strategies considered by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in their Fourth Assessment Report (Climate Change, 2007). Large, immediate health benefits from some climate change strategies are to be expected. Other strategies, however, may involve health risks or tradeoffs. These issues should be considered in the next round of IPCC mitigation reviews (Fifth Assessment Report [AR5]). See policy briefs on: housing (English/Spanish), transport (English/Spanish), household energy in developing countries (English/Spanish), health sector (English/Spanish), and occupational health (English). http://www.who.int/hia/green_economy/health_sust_development/en/index.html • Measuring health gains from sustainable development - Measuring health can tell us how well we are advancing sustainable development. For instance, if air pollution is reduced, then chronic respiratory and cardiovascular disease will likely decline. Choosing the right indicators of healthy development is important to measuring progress that is meaningful to human wellbeing. Download the thematic briefings on key Rio+20 themes from a recent WHO analysis and expert consultation: http://www.who.int/hia/green_economy/en/
	ECA	<p>Current and proposed initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytical studies on the challenges and opportunities for inclusive green growth to achieve sustainable development in Africa, focusing on: agriculture and land management; ecosystems goods and services, including water resource development; energy; industry; and trade. • Analytical case studies on good practices and lessons learnt in promoting inclusive green growth in ecosystems goods and services, including water resource development; energy; industry; and trade, in selected countries in Africa. • Assessment of policy options and tools that could foster inclusive green growth in Africa. • The above activities will be undertaken in the context of the fifth Issue of the Sustainable Development Report on Africa (SDRA V), in collaboration with FAO, UNEP, UNDP and UNIDO, during 2012 and 2013. <p>Past reports:</p> <p>Report on A Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication: What are the Implications for Africa The report was prepared for the Africa Regional Preparatory Conference for Rio+20, and was discussed by experts and ministers at the Africa Regional Preparatory Conference for Rio+20 (Addis Ababa, 20-25 October 2011). It highlights challenges and opportunities for the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication in Africa, identifying good practices, lessons learnt, and pathways</p>

		<p>towards a green economy in the region.</p> <p>Economic Report on Africa The Economic Report on Africa (2010) focuses on promoting high level sustainable growth in the region. In particular, the report addresses the issue of financing development, and of climate change and green economy. The report notes that Africa’s low level of development in the current carbon-based economy will give it an advantage in the green economy, since the changes will be less costly than in other areas that are already steeped in the carbon economy.</p> <p>The Economic Report on Africa (2012) focuses on strategies to unleash Africa’s potential as a pole of global growth. In this context, it identifies green economy development strategies as essential for promoting high and sustainable growth in the region. The report also calls on governments to create an enabling environment that would support the private sector in adopting new clean and efficient technologies.</p> <p>Fifth Issue of the Sustainable Development Report on Africa (SDRA V): Achieving sustainable development in Africa through inclusive green growth SDRA V will examine the challenges and opportunities for inclusive green growth in selected sectors of the economy where targeted investments with accompanying enabling measures could spur inclusive green growth, without the need for radical/revolutionary transformational changes implied by the transition to a green economy paradigm. It will focus on key economic sectors where government policies and public and private investment have the opportunity to drive inclusive green growth, achieving win-win results, promoting value addition, and lead to measurable changes in the short term that can showcase the benefits of inclusive green growth and, therefore, contribute to guiding countries in their policy choices for long term transformations should they wish to transition towards a green economy. The findings of the report could provide lessons and guide countries in their transition to a green economy should they decide to pursue that economic growth model. Selected sectors are: agriculture and land management; ecosystems goods and services, including water resource development; energy; industry; and trade. Lessons learned will be drawn and good practices show-cased to promote their up-scaling and out-scaling. Cross-cutting issues will be mainstreamed throughout the report. In particular, individual chapters will explore the sectoral linkages with climate change – both in terms of opportunities for improving the adaptive capacity of African countries and for mitigating existing and future emissions of greenhouse gases. The report is expected to be published in 2013.</p>
<p><i>d) Methodologies for evaluation of policies on green economy in the context of sustainable</i></p>	<p>UNEP</p>	<p>Green economy advisory services, research and policy support are delivered through solid and peer reviewed methodologies for testing and evaluating policies and investment decisions at global and regional levels and in specific national contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-country capacity building to create local capacities for quantitative assessments, through National and Regional Centres of Excellence. • Country tailored quantitative models to test green investment scenarios with their effects on inclusive growth, poverty and income

<p><i>development and poverty eradication;</i></p>		<p>distribution, decent job creation and environmental improvement, linking the three dimensions of sustainable development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement Frameworks and Indicators to assist countries in monitoring their progress through country tailored and nationally appropriate indicators. • Analysis of enabling policies and fiscal instruments in specific country contexts. • Cutting-edge, peer-reviewed research on a core set of green economy indicators to fill knowledge gaps, cross-fertilize country-driven advisory services, capacity building and policy dialogues. • Analysis of lessons learned from financing for green economy, presenting success stories, and analyzing bottlenecks and gaps for LDCs as well as develop methodologies for green jobs and skills assessments to improve assessment of job potential and employment impact of green investments, as well as the existing skills gap that often exists.
	<p>OECD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of OECD country peer review processes assess the impact of the policies in specific areas (economic policy, environment, investment, innovation, development assistance) on progress towards green growth (see above). The methodologies for evaluating the policies in these areas are already established in the peer review processes or are in the process of being developed. • Improving the evidence base for green growth policies: Development of relevant indicators and empirical analysis, the monitoring of business and policy developments (linked firm-level databases e.g. on green innovation and green investment, drawing e.g. on the OECD Input-Output Tables) • Environment-Economy Accounting Framework: OECD contributes to several areas relevant to the System of Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA), including accounts on land, and valuation of natural resources. • Headline Green Growth Indicators: a multi-disciplinary reflection group on green growth is working towards the identification of headline indicators. • Extended Growth Accounting: OECD is working on better accounting for growth contributions of natural assets (e.g. sub-soil assets, timber). • Estimating effective carbon prices: Work to develop and implement a methodology for estimating effective carbon prices to provide policy makers with a means of assessing the impact of various policies and on incentives and costs of undertaking carbon abatement; comparative analysis of effective carbon prices across OECD and non-OECD countries; and to establish a pilot database on effective carbon prices. First results are being reviewed in 2012. • Fossil Fuel Subsidies and other environmentally harmful subsidies: Work supporting the ongoing G20 commitment to phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies to update and extend the OECD inventory of estimated budgetary support and tax expenditures related to fossil fuels in OECD countries. New project being developed to identify support for non-energy mineral commodities.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping energy use and taxation: Development of “maps” of the taxation of various types, uses and users of energy is underway, covering OECD and selected non-OECD countries, to help support analysis of opportunities for greening energy tax systems.
	ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ADB-GEF-cofinanced project, REG: GHG Assessment Methodologies in Public Transport aims to strengthen public transport systems in Asia and prioritize more sustainable investment in the transport sector. • A planned Regional Technical Assistance on Enhancing Investments in Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity in Asia and the Pacific is aimed to increase investments in natural capital by mainstreaming of economic values of ecosystems and biodiversity into national and local policies and decision-making to reduce poverty and improve environmental sustainability and climate resilience. • Sustainable Transport. On 20 June, during the Rio + 20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development ADB President announced, on behalf of eight Multilateral Development Banks, a <i>joint commitment to sustainable transport</i> to provide \$175 billion in loans and grants for transport initiatives in developing countries over the next 10 years. This support will increasingly be oriented towards transports that is accessible, affordable, efficient, financially sustainable, environment friendly, and safe. Focal areas for investments will include: environmentally sustainable transport, mobility, urban transport, green freight, railways, bus rapid transit, clean fuel, fuel economy, cycling and road safety. This is an important new initiative that will characterize ADB operations in the transport sector in the next ten years also in line with ADB’s Sustainable Transport Initiative (STI). • Asian Sustainable Transport and Urban Development Program (ASTUD) builds on ADB’s Sustainable Transport Initiative (STI) and seeks to support Asian cities to reduce GHG emissions and provide local co-benefits through sustainable low-carbon transport and urban development solutions. ASTUD will be a multi-tranche, multi-country program that provides an umbrella framework for a range of projects in Asia. Projects will be supported in Dhaka, Bangladesh; Ulaanbataar, Mongolia; and three smaller/medium-sized cities in the PRC.
	UNESCAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Activities on Improving the Quality of Growth, including the development of Green Growth Indicators (on-going)
	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GEF has produced a number of thematic, country, regional and global evaluations and methodologies on green economy and green economy-linked programmes (UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre).
	World Bank	<p>A key methodology for evaluating green policies is understanding their impact on stocks of wealth generally and natural capital in particular. The World Bank is leading the Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) Partnership, which aims to promote sustainable development by ensuring that the national accounts used to measure and plan for economic growth include the value of natural resources. The World Bank is also working with partners to meet the demand from more than 60 countries and 100 private-sector, international, and civil society organizations for help developing tools and capacity to conduct natural capital accounting.</p>

	ESCWA	ESCWA is preparing a Regional Mapping exercise of Green Economy activities with a special focus on Lebanon, Oman and Egypt in the framework of a Development Account project.
	ECA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research activities on improving measures to assess progress towards sustainable development, including green growth indicators (ongoing).
<i>e) Existing and emerging platforms that contribute in this regard.</i>	UNEP	<p>The following are existing platforms launched by UNEP and other partners in the lead up to Rio+20, including a newly initiated Partnership For Action on Green Economy (PAGE):</p> <p><u>Green Growth Knowledge Platform – GGKP (Global Green Growth Institute, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, United Nations Environment Programme, and World Bank)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Green Growth Knowledge Platform is a global network of researchers and development experts that identifies and addresses major knowledge gaps in green growth theory and practice. Through widespread consultation and world-class research, GGKP provides practitioners and policymakers with better tools to foster economic growth and implement sustainable development. GGKP has established three initial research programmes to bridge knowledge gaps: 1) Measurement of Green Growth/Green Economy; 2) Trade and Green Growth, 3) Technological innovation for Green Growth. Building on existing mechanisms for knowledge sharing such as the GGKP, this research component will primarily address practical research questions facing many countries by connecting with country level implementation of green economy strategies. GGKP is cultivating partnerships with numerous other organizations, including the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), the European Climate Foundation (ECF), and Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Ecología (INE). <p><u>UNDP-UNEP-UNDESA Joint Programme “Supporting a Green Economy Transition in Developing Countries and LDCs: Building towards Rio+20 and Beyond” 2011-2014</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Joint Programme developed jointly by the UNDP, UNEP and UNDESA supports around 15 select countries with initial funding provided by the Netherlands. The Joint Programme seeks to 1) Enhance readiness, engagement and dialogue in partner countries leading up to the Rio+20 Conference; 2) Support countries through advisory services on green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication: and 3) Promote integration of green economy in the context of sustainable development as a key element of One UN and UN Country Team programming. The current phase of the Joint Programme is for 2011-2014. <p><u>UNEP-GIZ Joint Project “Enhancing low-carbon development by greening the economy: Policy dialogue, advisory services, tracking progress” 2011-2014.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a joint initiative of UNEP and GIZ supported by Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

(BMU) of Germany. The joint project being implemented from 2011 to 2014 supports six countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America through: 1) Design of macro-economic policies and progress indicators; 2) Advisory services for developing countries and emerging economies; 3) Knowledge management, communication, replication and transfer into international cooperation

Green Economy and Social and Environmental Entrepreneurship Development in Africa 2010 – 2012 (UNEP and SEED Initiative)

- UNEP, with support of the European Union, is currently implementing a regional project on Green Economy and Social and Environmental Entrepreneurship Development in Africa (2010-12). Through this project, UNEP in partnership with the Social and Environmental Entrepreneurship Development (SEED) Initiative, and regional institutions in Africa, supports 10 African countries to advance their transition to a green economy and to promote social and environmental entrepreneurship development. The project helps partner countries generate knowledge and awareness that encourages governments and stakeholders to refocus policies and investment in green economic sectors, and to enhance social and environmental entrepreneurship with a view to strengthening local capacities, delivering green jobs, and contributing to sustainable development and poverty reduction. The project supports regional policy processes in Africa notably the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN).

Advancing Caribbean States' Sustainable Development Agenda through Green Economy 2012-2013

- This initiative launched with the support of the Council of Trade and Economic Development (COTED) of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) with financial support from the European Union seeks to provide technical assistance and capacity building support to selected Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to identify and realize economic growth, poverty reduction and ecosystems' improvement opportunities offered by a green economic transformation. The project will lead to four main outputs: (i) National multi-stakeholder green economy knowledge and networking platforms and a Regional Green Economy Network; (ii) Country-relevant menus of green economy investment options and supportive policies based on quantitative assessment; (iii) A Regional Centre of Excellence on green economy; and (iv) A region specific green economy capacity building portfolio consisting of material and training events for decision makers from public and private sectors.

Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) 2013-2020

The Rio+20 outcome document – The Future We Want – which was adopted as GA resolution 66/288 on 27 July 2012, invites United Nations, relevant donors and international organizations to support countries in their transition to greener economies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, including through providing and sharing toolboxes, methodologies, experiences and best practices and offering policy advice. In response, UNEP joined forces with the ILO, the Republic of Korea, the Millennium Institute, and other relevant UN agencies and stakeholders and other key partners to develop a Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE).

PAGE will build on, consolidate and significantly scale up all existing initiatives outlined above with a more robust umbrella programme of support to countries over a sustained period of time.

	<p>The key results of PAGE will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Economy Advisory Services delivered through PAGE will lead to transformative change and new opportunities for wealth creation, investment, employment and poverty reduction in 30 countries; including the development of national action plans and measurement frameworks to monitor their progress towards a socially inclusive green economy; reform of regulatory and fiscal policies leading to a scaling up of investments targeting green job creation, resource efficiency and low carbon growth; formulation of sectoral policies in areas such as waste, water and biodiversity, and mainstreaming of Green Economy in national development plans and policies. • Fostering Global Policy Dialogue and Exchange of Experience: 100 policy makers globally from both environment and finance ministries and private sector representatives exchange experience and best practices, 30 government officials from each of the five regions participated in annual regional dialogues. • Training for Policy Makers and Financiers: 14 global training programmes, national training programmes in 30 countries, 8 online training courses and 14 webinars developed and implemented; and skills of about 6,000 policy makers, technical staff, and private sector representatives enhanced for policy formulation, implementation and monitoring at the national level. • Research: Page will produce cutting-edge, peer-reviewed research produced including macroeconomic modelling and investment and employment scenarios, as well as a core set of green economy indicators to cross-fertilize country-driven advisory services, capacity building and policy dialogues. • Local and Institutional Capacity Development: through PAGE 5 regional centres of excellence are established and operational enabling countries to build and maintain local policy research and analytical capacities. <p><u>Issue Management Group (IMG) on Green Economy</u></p> <p>In September 2009, at the Environment Management Group’s Senior Officials Meeting, it was decided to set up an issue management group to develop a UN system-wide perspective on green economy and identify ways in which the UN system can deliver coordinated support to interested Member States.</p> <p>A major output from the product from this IMG is an inter-agency report entitled “Working towards a balanced and inclusive green economy: A UN system-wide perspective”, published in December 2011. A summary of the report was officially submitted to the Commission for Sustainable Development by 1 November 2011 for the preparation of the Rio+20 outcome document. Side events were organized in the context of Rio+20 preparatory meetings, including one at Rio where a number of member organizations of the IMG on Green Economy</p>
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		<p>together with some Member States discussed the inter-agency report.</p> <p>Forty UN entities including the World Bank, IMF and WTO contributed to the report, covering conceptual issues, major priorities for increased environmental and social investments, and policy instruments ranging from rules and regulations, policies on trade and intellectual property rights, pricing and fiscal reforms, public and private financing, as well as measurement.</p> <p>The level of inter-agency engagement in this IMG has been high and the consultative process rather exhaustive. The IMG on Green Economy is well positioned to serve as a major inter-agency mechanism in the post-Rio period for coordinating UN system-wide support to Member States interested in pursuing inclusive green economy approaches.</p>
	UNDESA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP-UNEP-UNDESA Green Economy Joint Programme 2011-2014. This Joint Programme developed jointly by the UNDP, UNEP and UNDESA supports around 15 select countries with initial funding provided by the Netherlands. The Joint Programme seeks to 1) Enhance readiness, engagement and dialogue in partner countries leading up to the Rio+20 Conference; 2) Support countries through advisory services on green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication; and 3) Promote integration of green economy in the context of sustainable development as a key element of One UN and UN Country Team programming. The current phase of the Joint Programme is for 2011-2014. • UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Portal: in September 2012, UNDSO will launch its new Sustainable Development Knowledge Portal, integrating information and resources from the Rio+20 web portal and the old Division for Sustainable Development web portal. This will bring together a considerable volume of resources from the sustainable development conferences into a single, integrated and modern data management system, providing more intuitive and easy access to data and information. It will include a green economy component, and it is envisaged that over time this will be expanded to bring together green economy publications, policies, strategies, guidelines, tools and other resources as well as links to GE partnerships and platforms accessible online. • UNOSD Sustainability Transition: a new capacity building and knowledge management program of the UN Office for Sustainable Development based in Incheon, RoK. Initial workshops on ‘Strengthening Planning and Implementation Capacities for Sustainable Development in Post Rio context’ and ‘Capacities and Knowledge Needs for the Sustainability Transition’ will be held in November/December 2012.
	OECD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP): established jointly by OECD, World Bank, the Green Growth Global Institute, and UNEP. [see: www.greengrowthknowledge.org] This will include both a web-based platform of key resources and toolkits, and the organisation of Annual GGKP Conferences bringing together government representatives from around the world with academics and stakeholders. • An OECD Green Growth and Sustainable Development Forum is being launched in November 2012 which will provide an opportunity for developing, emerging and developed country government and civil society representatives to participate in annual conferences to discuss key cross-cutting issues (of relevance to more than one policy area or Ministry) linked to green growth and sustainable development. The topic for the November 2012 Forum is “Encouraging the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources: policy instruments and social acceptability”.

	UNOPS	The new platform of collaboration developed by UNOPS, based on the Climate Change - Infrastructure - Communities concept, mentioned in section a) is designed to facilitate the matching of interests between countries and partners, and the development of toolboxes and best practices in the areas of sustainable procurement and sustainable infrastructure, to address green economy and poverty alleviation related challenges. In this context, UNOPS will strengthen its on-going partnership with UNDP, UNEP, and other UN agencies interested.
	WTO	There are a number of platforms at the WTO that can contribute to a better elaboration of green economy policies, and in particular: (i) the Committee on Trade and Environment, which promotes governance on sustainable development by identifying the relationship between trade measures and environmental measures, including environmental taxes and labelling, and by examining the sustainability aspects of trade in sectors such as forestry and energy; and (ii) the Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade, which serves as a unique transparency platform for green economy technical measures that may have an impact on trade. In addition, in Doha, WTO members also strongly reaffirmed their commitment to sustainable development by asking both the Committee on Trade and Development and the Committee on Trade and Environment to act as a forum to identify and debate developmental and environmental aspects of the negotiations, so sustainable development could be appropriately reflected.
	ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Transport. On 20 June, during the Rio + 20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development ADB President announced, on behalf of eight Multilateral Development Banks, a <i>joint commitment to sustainable transport</i> to provide \$175 billion in loans and grants for transport initiatives in developing countries over the next 10 years. This support will increasingly be oriented towards transports that is accessible, affordable, efficient, financially sustainable, environment friendly, and safe. Focal areas for investments will include: environmentally sustainable transport, mobility, urban transport, green freight, railways, bus rapid transit, clean fuel, fuel economy, cycling and road safety. This is an important new initiative that will characterize ADB operations in the transport sector in the next ten years also in line with ADB's Sustainable Transport Initiative (STI). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Asian Sustainable Transport and Urban Development Program (ASTUD) builds on ADB's Sustainable Transport Initiative (STI) and seeks to support Asian cities to reduce GHG emissions and provide local co-benefits through sustainable low-carbon transport and urban development solutions. ASTUD will be a multi-tranche, multi-country program that provides an umbrella framework for a range of projects in Asia. Projects will be supported in Dhaka, Bangladesh; Ulaanbataar, Mongolia; and three smaller/medium-sized cities in the PRC. • ADB's Clean Energy Program seeks to increase regional energy efficiency in energy, transport and urban sectors; to adopt renewable energy sources; and to improve access to energy for the poor and remote regions - avoiding the use of traditional biomass. • The Water Financing Program seeks to expand ADB's investments in the water sector and aim to provide increased access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation and irrigation, reduce risks from floods, and improve water resources management in river basins. • The Cities Development Initiative for Asia assists Asian cities to identify and develop urban investment projects that emphasize urban environment improvement, urban poverty reduction and climate change mitigation or adaptation.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADB assists DMCs in Climate Proofing Infrastructure (e.g. ports, roads, water supply and sanitation) to ensure they are not compromised by climate variability and change or by natural hazards. • The Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities (CAI-Asia) focuses on translating knowledge to policies and actions that reduce air pollution and GHG emissions from transport, energy, and other sectors. • Low Carbon Technology Exchange. ADB is proposing an assisted broker model that will proactively identify partnerships between willing buyers and sellers of low-carbon technologies in order to facilitate their rapid transfer and diffusion in Asia and the Pacific. • Asia Climate Change and Clean Energy Venture Capital Initiative. Supports an equity infusion to several venture capital funds to accelerate private sector-based innovation, transfer, and diffusion of climate change technologies. • ADB supports the Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN) improve compliance with environmental laws in Asia through a regional exchange of innovative policies and practices. • Knowledge hubs. ADB has been working for about a decade with its wide range of partners across Asia and the Pacific to build knowledge of the causes and impacts of climate change and how they can be combated. • Food Security and Agricultural Research Program . Help address food security challenges due to market volatility, land and water shortages, climate change and slowing public investments in crop research and rural infrastructure • Asia and the Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN). A regional knowledge hub aimed at building the climate resilience of vulnerable human system, ecosystem and economies through the mobilizations of knowledge and technologies to support adaptation capacity building, policy-setting, planning and practices (UNEP, IGE, AIT-UNEP RRCAP, ADB, SIDA and APN) • Climate Investment Funds (CIF). ADB is an executing agency of the CIF, which is composed of: (i) Clean Technology Fund The Clean Technology Fund (CTF). This fund source aims to promote scaled-up financing for demonstration, deployment and transfer of low-carbon technologies with significant potential for long-term greenhouse gas emissions savings; and (ii) Strategic Climate Fund (SCF). It serves as an overarching framework to support three targeted programs with dedicated funding to pilot new approaches with potential for scaled-up, transformational action aimed at a specific climate change challenge or sectoral response. The targeted programs under the SCF include: (1) Forest Investment Program (FIP); (2) Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); and (3) Program for Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP). • Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR). This fund source supports innovative poverty reduction and social development activities geared toward provision of quality health, education, and nutrition services for the poor, and improvements in agriculture and natural resources, which link very closely with people's livelihood and incomes.
	UNESCAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Growth on-line e-learning facility for capacity development and sharing good practices. (on-going)
	UNDP	<p>UNDP is partner in the following platforms on green economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Growth Knowledge Platform; • Green Economy Coalition; • Global Green Growth Institute; • The Asia-Pacific Inclusive Growth and Development (AP-IGD) Network, which is a South-South knowledge-exchange platform to discuss

		<p>emerging, cross-border issues, including green economy approaches, for accelerating MDG progress, while ensuring inclusive, sustainable and equitable growth and human development. It is on the One UN Teamworks domain and is open to external partners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN ESCAP Green Growth platform, which includes knowledge and resources on green growth issues in the Asia-Pacific region. In response to the needs of policy makers and stakeholders in the Asia-Pacific region, ESCAP, the Asian Institute of Technology and the Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific have partnered with the Government of the United Kingdom to establish a Green Growth On-line e-Learning Facility. • UNDP, in collaboration with UNEP, the State Government of Rio de Janeiro, the Rio city Hall, and representatives of academia, business and civil society, is supporting the Brazilian Government to create an international institution for the promotion of the <i>Rio+ Centre</i>, the World Centre for Sustainable Development. Using the power of social networks, the <i>Rio+ Centre, world Centre for Sustainable Development</i> will provide continuity to the discussions of the Rio +20 Dialogues (www.riodialogues.org), thereby creating more perennial opportunities for direct participation of all individuals.
	World Bank	<p>The World Bank, in partnership with GGGI, OECD, and UNEP will continue developing the Green Growth Knowledge Platform, focusing principally on its capacity to influence research agendas and facilitate knowledge exchange. Research topics of focus in the coming year will include (i) green growth indicators; (ii) innovation and the adaptation and diffusion of green technologies; and (iii) green growth, trade, and competitiveness. Additionally, the Bank and its partners will develop a more robust secretariat and knowledge hub capacity, including the development of a more dynamic web presence, and will continue organizing and participating in knowledge exchange events, including an annual conference and (potentially) regional workshops for practitioners. Finally, the GGKP is forging new partnerships with an array of international and research institutions. We expect new partners to include, among others, the African Development Bank, Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), Environment for Development initiative (Efd), ICLEI, ILO, UNDP, and UNIDO.</p>
	UNIDO	<p>UNIDO's Green Industry Initiative</p> <p>"Green Industry is a sector-based strategy to achieve a Green Economy that focuses on production and consumption. Policies relevant to Green Industry are similar to those relevant to a Green Economy but are industry specific, covering macro and micro interventions that require changes in policy and regulatory instruments, investment and business operations, and behavioural changes in society. These sorts of strategies, tools, approaches and institutional structures are already available in some places, and can form the basis for cost-effective measures to guide and expedite progress towards increased sustainability and in accelerating the transition of industry to a more sustainable footing.</p> <p>Green Industry is, thereby, an effective point of entry for and a driving force in the transition to a Green Economy and ultimately, sustainable development. Green Industry approaches focus on upgrading industry and increasing productive capacity and competitiveness but without corresponding increases in resource use and pollution burdens. The goal is to enable industries in developing and transition countries to actively participate in developing the solutions needed for continuous improvement in their environmental performance."</p> <p>Relevant documents:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNIDO Green Industry Initiative for Sustainable Industrial Development - UNIDO Green Industry - Policies for Supporting Green Industry - Green Industry for a Low-Carbon Future <p>The UNIDO-UNEP Green Industry Platform:</p> <p>“The Green Industry Platform is a global high-level multi-stakeholder partnership intended to act as forum and advocacy tool for catalyzing, mobilizing and mainstreaming action on Green Industry around the world. It provides a framework for bringing together governmental, business and civil society leaders to secure concrete commitments and mobilize action in support of the Green Industry agenda. By encouraging the more efficient use of energy and raw materials in manufacturing processes and services, the Platform will contribute both to cleaner and more competitive industrial development, and will help reduce pollution and reliance on unsustainable use of natural resources.</p> <p>The Platform will promote the creation of new green industries and help existing industries improve their contributions to economic development and to societal and ecological protection. It will achieve this by providing a framework where signatory organizations can make tools available for developing road maps to integrate Green Industry policies and practices in organizational strategies and business plans, share and profile best practices to move beyond ‘business as usual’, and drive forward technological development, application and innovation.”</p> <p>Relevant documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introducing the Green Industry Platform - Green Industry Platform Statement of Support
	ESCWA	ESCWA is implementing a Development Account Project on “Strengthening National Capacities in the ESCWA Region on Developing Green Production Sectors” which includes as activities a Regional Mapping of Green productive activities, the establishment of 3 Green Help Desks in Lebanon, Egypt and Oman, workshop and trainings for stakeholders participation of the Arab Region to the ESCAP on-line platform on Green Growth.
	ILO	<p>Green Jobs Programme (2012-2015): Global report, policy guidance and best practices on green jobs, skills, infrastructure building (green works) social protection and youth entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Green Jobs training courses and Learning Forum (2012-2015): Introductory course; Assessing green jobs and the need for skills upgrading; Learning Forum for local green jobs strategies</p>

	<p>ECA</p>	<p>Current and proposed initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee on Food Security and Sustainable Development: meeting on a biennial basis, the Committee addresses issues of relevance to sustainable development in the region, including inclusive green growth. • Joint Annual Meetings of the AU Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance and ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. <p>Past initiatives:</p> <p>Seventh African Development Forum (ADF-VII) (October 2010) ADF-VII focused on addressing climate change for sustainable development in Africa and deliberated at length on both the challenges and opportunities of climate change. The green economy discussions found a natural platform at the Forum. The ADF-VII Consensus Statement highlights how addressing climate change presents opportunities for low-carbon growth and job-creating green economy through the pursuit of an informed, sustainable development trajectory that simultaneously improves growth and leads to sustainable social and economic development. It further calls for the prioritization and promotion of green economy as a vehicle for addressing the challenges of climate change impacts, and for the operationalization of regional initiatives on the green economy in Africa by regional and sub-regional institutions, in support of national initiatives on the green economy and contributing to the regional preparatory process towards the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20).</p> <p>High level panel discussion on Green Economy at the 4th Joint meeting of the AUC/ECA Conference of Ministers (March 2011) The panel identified best practices and policies for green economy in Africa. Africa should use its rich natural resource endowments for the benefit of current and future generations. It noted that countries experiencing high growth rates were those that have embraced renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable agriculture. Sustainable agriculture in particular was identified as central to creating employment for the youth. Furthermore, macro economic policies were deemed critical for the transition to a green economy, which involves a process of structural change. It observed that markets alone cannot deliver the transformational shifts needed for broad based and equitable development. In view of this, the panel called for more dialogue between ministers of finance and economy and ministers of environment, to ensure that Africa benefits from such a transition, and for informed and shared choices and economic trade-offs needed to foster the green economy.</p> <p>The 2011 Annual African Economic Conference (AEC): Green Economy and Structural Transformation" (October 2011) The main objective of Conference was to provide a platform for experts on Africa, both within and outside the continent, to reflect and dialogue on new directions for growth policy on the continent in order to determine the best approaches to attain the Millennium Development Goals, achieve the objectives of NEPAD and accelerate Africa's sustainable development. In particular, the conference aimed at building a common understanding of and exchange knowledge on the green economy concept among African scholars, policy makers as well as other experts in the field; and deepening the knowledge-base in the subject in the quest to meet challenges and identify opportunities in a</p>
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'green economy' and to share experiences on what is working and what is not in terms of policy responses and interventions.

Expert Group Meeting on Climate Change in Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) rural economies (August 2012)

The meeting discussed issues and challenges faced by SADC countries in addressing the impact of climate change on their rural economies and highlighted opportunities arising from the climate change development agenda. The meeting made recommendations aimed at strengthening sub regional capacity in developing climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies and mainstreaming climate change into rural development policies and programmes. Among others, participants agreed that green growth can offer opportunities to promote a low carbon, climate resilient development in the sub-region, thus contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as poverty reduction. They recommended that Southern Africa focuses its efforts on promoting green growth in key economic sectors where quick gains can be made, and recognized the need for the sub-region to capitalize on its natural capital and take advantage and harness the benefits offered by green growth in fostering food security and poverty alleviation, building resilience and fostering a low carbon inclusive rural economy.